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ABSTRACT

Designed as a stand-alone instructional tool to provide a 6- to 12-week unit of study for third graders, this textbook was written to Alberta curriculum guidelines, fieldtested in three school districts, and positively reviewed by a committee of Native and non-Native educators for bias and for meeting Alberta Education's Tolerence and Understanding Guidelines. The book deals with children in their community, focusing on issues of culture, traditions, and change in the Blood Reserve. Topic areas flow sequentially from how the Blood people lived long ago to life today, contrasting/comparing community needs such as food, families, education, shelter, spiritual beliefs, government, clothing, communication, and transportation. Captions promote thinking skills by employing recall, synthetic, and evaluative questions. Whole language concepts are incorporated by the careful integration of text, 108 illustrations with captions, and the use of Blackfoot legend and language. New words are printed in bold upon first appearance, defined contextually, and included in a glossary. Color-coded tabs on each page help students find their way through the book. Four original full-color maps are designed for easy reading. Positive role models are presented showing Blood Indians of both sexes and a wide range of ages in a variety of situations. (NEC)

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THE LAND OF THE BLOODS

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Contents

About this book ix

PART 1: Who are the Blood people? 1

PART 2: How did the Blood people live long ago? 9

PART 3: What does the Blood Reserve look like today? 29

PART 4: How do the Blood people live today? 43

PART 5: What special ways are the Blood people trying to keep? 63

What have we learned about the Blood people? 75

New words to learn 79

Photo credits 85

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27
2
7

About this book

When you hear the word "Indian," what do you think about? Indians are the people who were here before anyone else. The Indians are the **original** people.

This book tells the story of one group of Indians. This group of people has a name. They are called the Blood people.

The Blood people have their own **language** and their own **history**. This helps them to live in some special ways. Some people think the Blood people should change the way they live.

Let's find out more about the Blood people before we **decide**.

This book will help you to understand yourself and others better. You will learn about the Blood people and their **community** in this book.

You will also learn some new words in this book. Some of these words are in the Blackfoot language!

When you are reading, you can find the words in **darker print** at the back of this book. Look in the back of this book now. See if you can find the pages with new words to learn. These pages are called **New words to learn**.

PART 1

Who are the Blood people?

PART 1

How did the Blood people get their name?

The word "Bloods" comes from a **Cree** word *Mih-kwee-ye-ne-week*, which means "Blood people" or "Red people." The Blood people used red paint when they were getting ready for special occasions.

The other name that the Blood people call themselves is ***Kainai***.

There is a story that a Blackfoot Indian came to the Blood Indian camp. He asked, "Who is the Chief here?"

"I am," said the first man he met.

"I am the Chief," said the second man he met.

"I am the Chief," said the third man he met.

Soon the Blackfoot was confused. He said, "I will call you Kainai." This means "Many Chiefs" in Blackfoot.

This is how the Blood people came to be known as *Kainai*, or Many Chiefs.

In the past, Indian peoples lived in different groups. Some of these groups are shown on the map on page 4. The group that spoke Blackfoot was called the Blackfoot **Confederacy**. The confederacy was made up of smaller groups called **nations**.

The Blood people are a nation. They live in southern Alberta in Canada.

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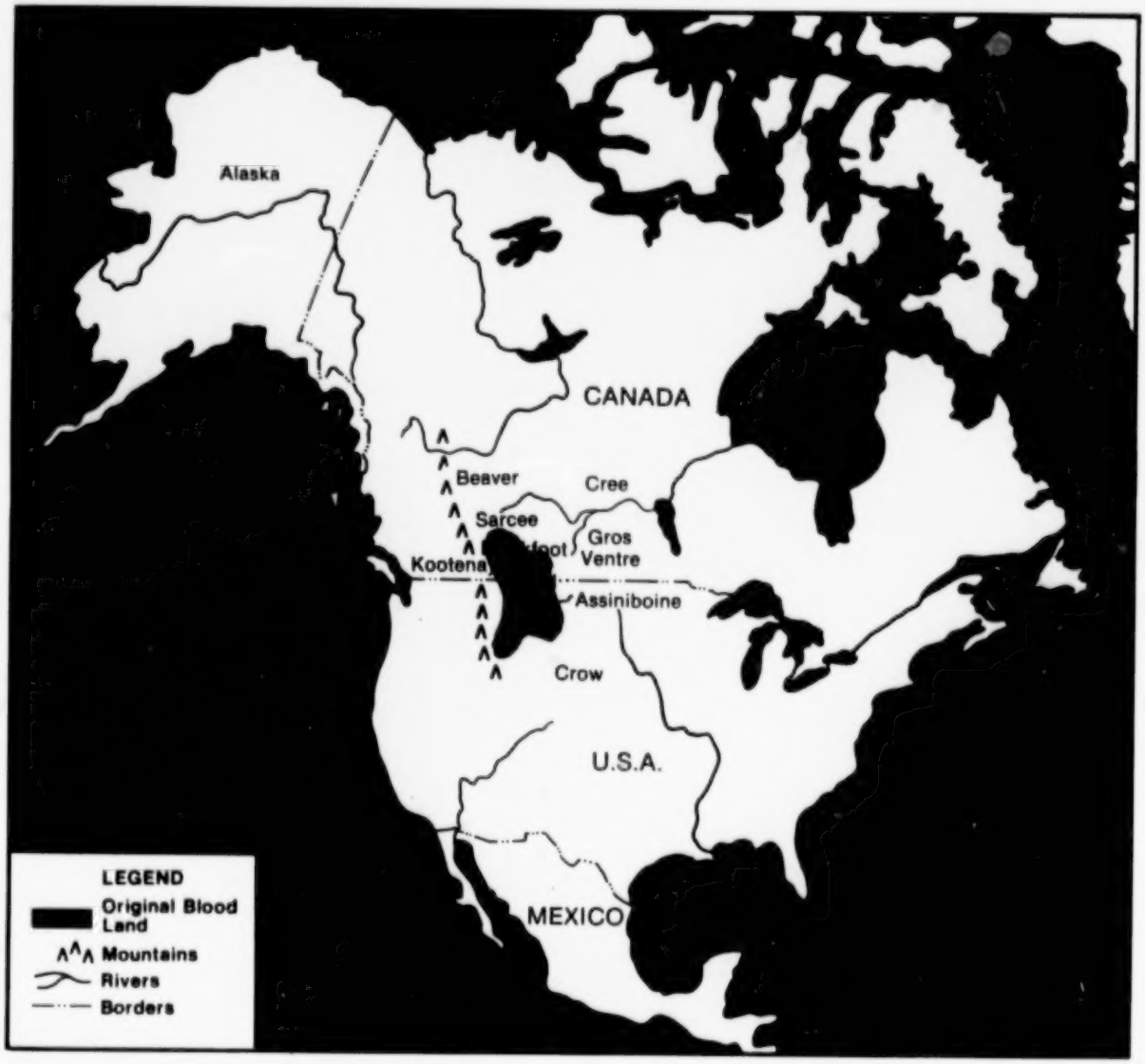
PART 1

The Blackfoot Confederacy and Their Neighbors



Read the map

Find the Blackfoot Confederacy on the map.
Which two countries was the Blackfoot Confederacy in?
Do you live in one of these countries?
Which one?

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PART

1

The Blood people were **nomads**. They moved across the land shown on the map on page 4. They went from place to place to find food. The Blood people used the buffalo for food and many other things. Most of the moves they made were to keep them close to **herds** of buffalo.

This picture shows a buffalo herd.
Why did the Blood people follow the buffalo?

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PART 1

What happened when new people came to the land of the Bloods?

New people came to the land of the Bloods. These people came from far away. Many people wanted to hunt the buffalo. Some Blood leaders thought that the buffalo would **disappear**.

The Bloods wanted the new people to stop hunting in the land of the Bloods. What could the Bloods do? They did not want to fight.

The new people had leaders. They were called the government of Canada. The Bloods and the government of Canada made an agreement.

This painting shows the signing of Treaty Number Seven. Which two groups of people signed the treaty?

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PART 1

This agreement was called Treaty Number Seven. It was signed and agreed upon many years ago.

The Bloods agreed to live in one place. The government of Canada agreed to give the Bloods schools and hospitals. They also agreed to give each Blood person five dollars every year.

More people came to the land of the Bloods after Treaty Number Seven was signed. They were called **settlers**.

The settlers came to the wide open land of the Bloods to build farms and towns.

This is a picture of some settlers.
How did the settlers travel to the land of the Bloods?

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PART 1

Where did the Blood people agree to live?

The land where the Blood people agreed to live is called a **reserve**. A reserve is a special piece of land which is set aside just for Indian people to live on.

Original Land of the Blackfoot Confederacy

Read the map

Look at the size of the Blood Reserve. Look at the land the Blood people once had. Which is smaller?
How do you think living in a smaller space changed things for the Blood people?

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PART 2

How did the Blood people live long ago?

PART

2

How did the Blood people get their food long ago?

Long ago, the Blood people hunted animals. Most of the meat came from the buffalo. They hunted antelope and deer too. They also ate many wild berries. Women and children gathered the berries. The men and older boys were the hunters.

Buffalo

Chokecherries

Wild Strawberries

Saskatoons

These pictures show some of the foods the Blood people ate. How did they get each food shown in the pictures?

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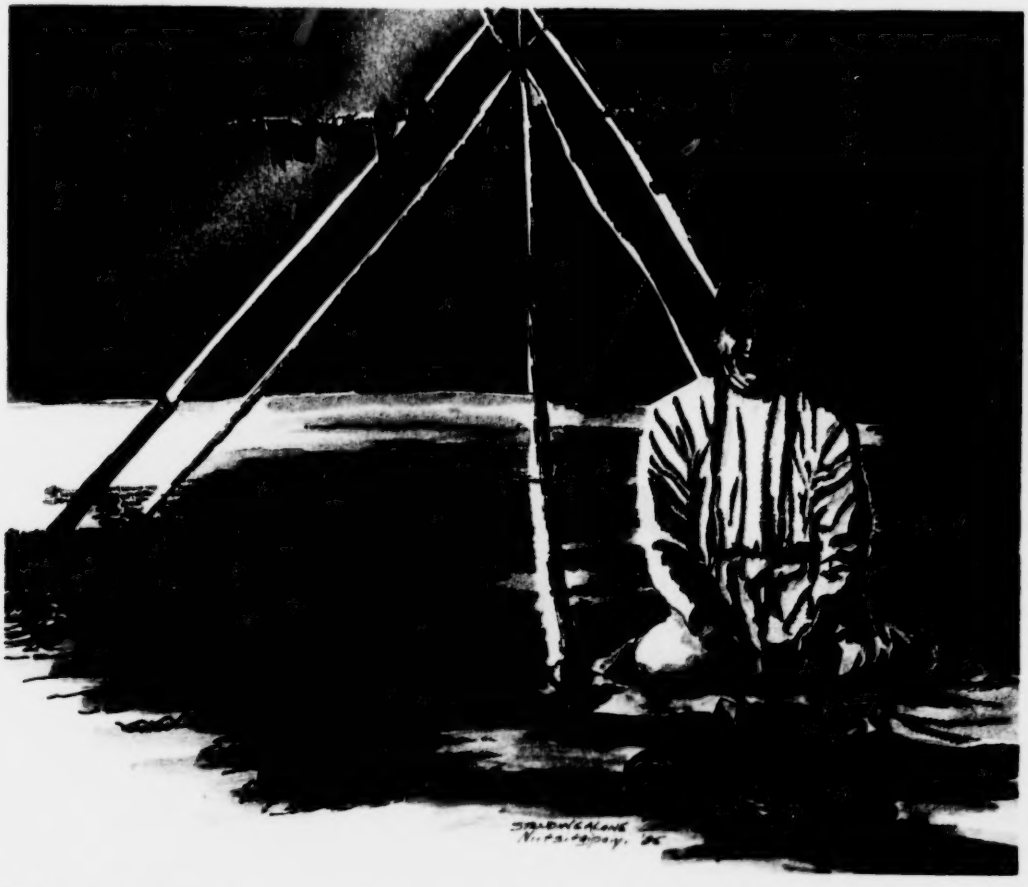
PART

2

The Blood people dried their meat. This kept it from going bad. First the men and older boys brought animals in from the hunt. Then the women and girls dried the meat on racks. This was a very important job. The Blood people ate dried meat in the winter.

The women mixed dried buffalo meat with fat and dried berries to make **pemmican**. Making pemmican was a way to store food. When the buffalo were hard to find, the Bloods would eat pemmican. Pemmican was light and easy to carry. Many settlers traded their **goods** to the Bloods for pemmican.



This painting shows a Blood woman drying buffalo meat and making pemmican long ago. What was pemmican made from?

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PART

2

Buffalo Hunting

Buffalo meat was needed for food. The Blood hunters thought of a clever plan.

Hunters would **stampede** or chase the buffalo. The buffalo would fall over the edge of a **cliff** and be killed.

The men and the older boys would build up big piles of rocks to hide behind. These piles of rocks were called **cairns**. The hunters would jump up and scare the buffalo. Then the frightened buffalo ran over the cliff.

This hunter is standing behind a cairn. What is he doing?

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PART

2

The cairns were built in a "V" shape. One man led the buffalo into the "V." He would cover himself with a buffalo hide. Then he would get in front of a herd! He was called the Buffalo Runner. Sometimes he would jump over the edge of a cliff onto a ledge. He hoped the buffalo would follow him. Then they would fall off the cliff.

Other hunters would start grass fires behind the herd. This frightened the buffalo. The buffalo would stampede over the edge of the cliff!

The Blood people often used the same cliffs over and over. The cliffs were called **buffalo jumps**.

One of these jumps has been kept the way it was long ago. It is called "Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump." Once a young man was standing under the cliff during the buffalo stampede. The buffalo fell on the young man. He was killed. Today it is safe to visit this buffalo jump. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump is near the Blood Reserve.

This picture was taken from an airplane. It shows Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump. What do you think happened to the young man who stood under the cliff?

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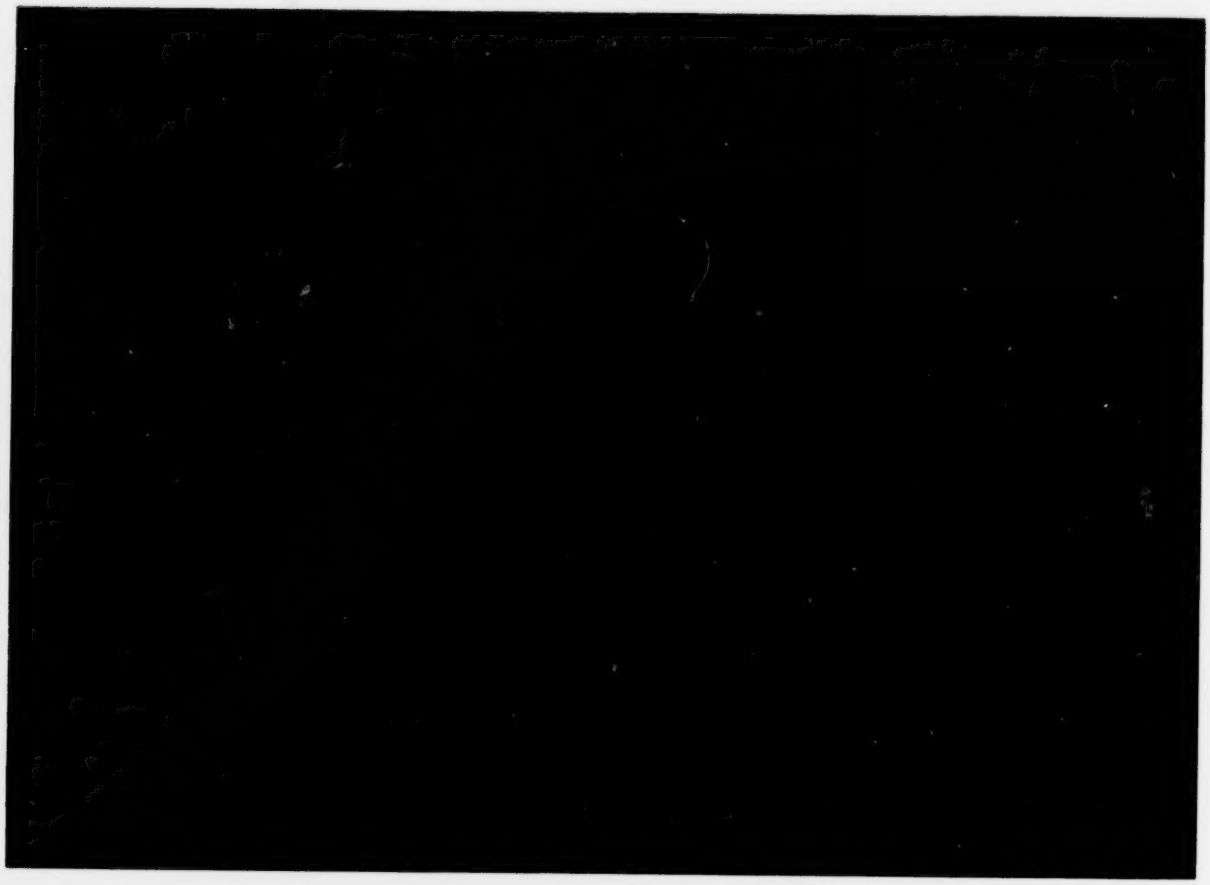
PART

2

Where did the Blood people get their water long ago?

There was very little rain in the land of the Bloods. The Blood people got their water from rivers, streams and lakes. The buffalo would eat all of the grass in one area. Then they moved to where there was more grass. The Blood people followed the buffalo. In the dry land of the Bloods the camps had to be close to rivers, streams, or lakes.



This is a river in the land of the Bloods.
Why would the Bloods camp near a river?

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PART

2

What kind of homes did the Blood people live in long ago?

The Blood people's homes were called **tipis**. The tipis were made from buffalo skins called **hides**. The hides were like leather. They were sewn together and then stretched around tall poles. Then the tipi was fixed to the ground with stones or wooden **stakes**. This kept the wind out.

This picture shows a Blood tipi long ago. What were the stakes used for?

Some tipis were **decorated** with special pictures and patterns. The decorated tipis were all different. Some showed a dream. Others showed a great thing a person had done. A **warrior's** tipi might have a decoration showing a brave thing he had done. The decoration belonged to the tipi owner. It could not be used by anyone else.

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PART

2

How did the Blood people dress?

Everyday clothing was plain. Long ago, Blood clothes were sewn from animal hides. The Blood people began to use cotton and wool cloth after the settlers came.

For special days, the Blood people wore beautiful clothing. These clothes were decorated with colorful porcupine **quills**. After the settlers came, beads were used instead of porcupine quills.

The Blood people's **footwear** was made from hides. They were called **moccasins**.

This man is dressed for a special day. He is wearing a headdress. What do you think his clothes are made from?

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PART

2

What were the Blood people's families like long ago?

This is a picture of a Blood family long ago. Can you guess who is who?

A Blood family included the mother, father, children, and grandparents. Some families included aunts, uncles and cousins. This is called an **extended family**.

An extended family gave a Blood child food, a home, and love. There was always someone to talk to. An extended family gave everyone in the family **protection** and **security**. The adults of the extended family taught the children. They showed the children how to hunt, gather food and get water. Families also taught the children how to make clothes and tipis. The adults told stories to the children to help them to learn.

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PART

2

It was very important for children to know how they were related to other people. Children learned names for relatives very early in life.

Names for Relatives

niksissta—mother or aunt

ninna—father

ni'sa—older brother

ninssta—older sister

nisskana—a boy's younger sister or brother

nississa—a girl's younger sister or brother

naaahsa—grandmother or grandfather

nitotoohkiimaana—a man's sister-in-law; exact meaning is "far away wife"

nitotoyooma—a woman's brother-in-law; exact meaning is "far away husband"

nooma—husband

nitohkiimaana—wife

nissa—son-in-law

niimssa—daughter-in-law

Do you have a special name for your grandparents or any of your relatives?

A person's name was very important. This name was given to a baby when he or she was born. People would often get one or two other names as they got older. This would depend on what they did or how they looked. There was a Blood with the last name of "Big Wolf." He got that name because of a dream he had about a big wolf.

PART 2

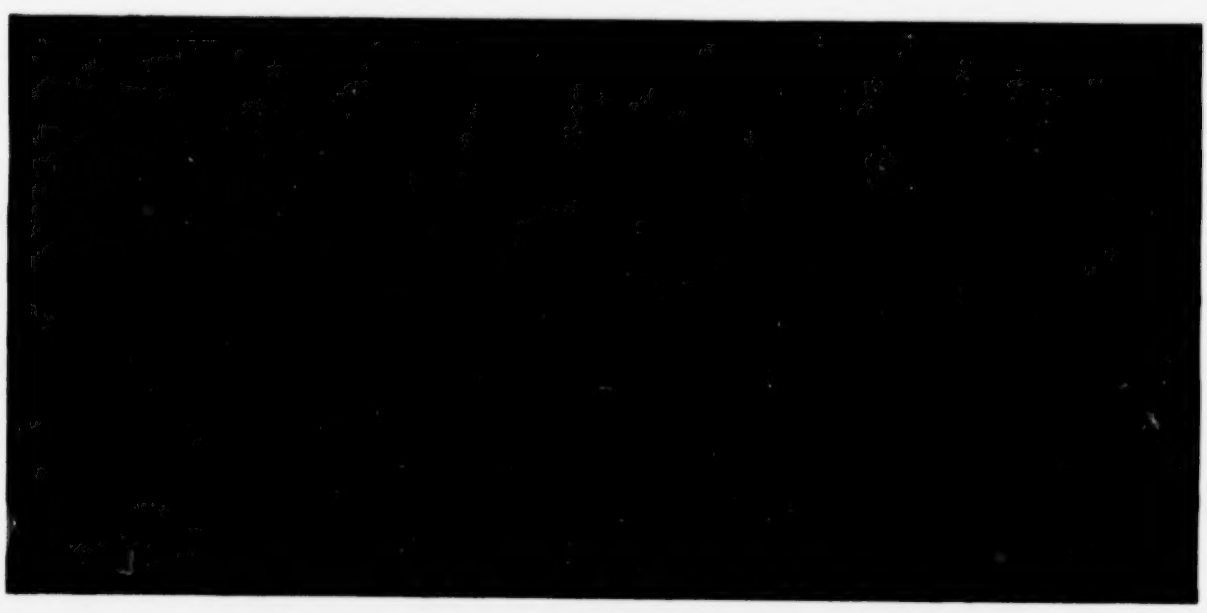
How did the Blood people learn long ago?

Long ago, the adults taught Blood children everything they needed to know. Children were shown how to hunt and gather food and sew hides. They were also told stories.

Story-telling has always been very important to the Blood people. Many of the Blood stories were called **legends**. These stories were told only at night. This was when everyone would be in the camp. During the day people were out hunting and gathering food. At night, the Blood people sat around the campfire and listened to legends. Legends were told to children by the older Blood people. Older Blood people were called **Elders**. The Elders told the legends over and over until the children could remember them. The children had to tell the legends without making a mistake.

The Elders also told true stories about things that happened long ago.

Sometimes stories were told in pictures.



Look at the drawings on the buffalo hide. What do you think the picture-story is about?

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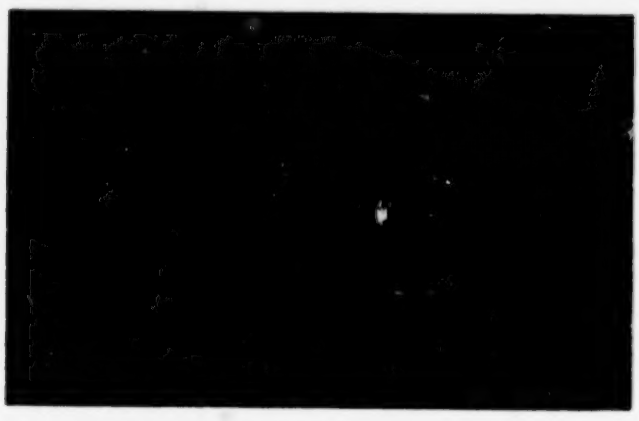
PART 3

The Blood Band Ranch

Today the Blood people raise cattle on a ranch. All the Blood people own this ranch.

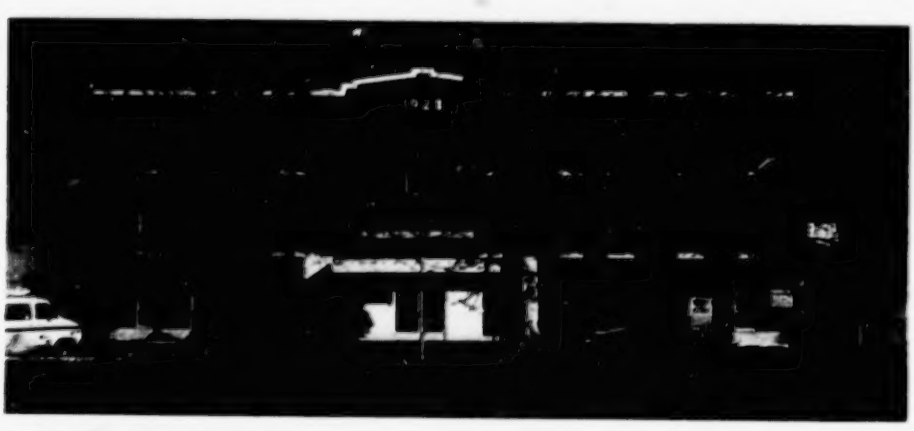
Grain is grown on the Blood Reserve. How do you think grain is stored on the Blood Reserve?



The Blood people raise cattle on their ranch. What do you think cattle eat on the ranch?

The Moses Lake Area

The Moses Lake area is another place on the Blood Reserve. This area used to be a **winter camp**. The Blood Hospital is in the Moses Lake area.



This is a picture of the Blood Hospital in the Moses Lake area. Can you find the Blood Hospital on the map on page 31?

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PART

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A special picture was drawn once a year. This picture told the story of what had happened during the year. This special picture was called the **Winter Count**.

Here is a legend you can read.

The Legend of the Big Dipper

Once upon a time some people were camped by a river. One man had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Each day the daughter gathered wood for their fire.

One day when she returned with the wood, O'kina, the youngest son, asked her, "Why are you always dirty when you come back?"

"It is muddy where I gather wood," she replied.

O'kina did not believe his sister. The next day, he followed her. There was a bear cave. O'kina watched his sister play with the bear.

O'kina ran home and told his father. His father was very angry. He ran out of his tipi. He called out to his people, "Help! Help! A bear wants to marry my daughter! Come and help me kill the bear!"

All the people came running. They went to to find the bear and kill him. Soon they came to the cave. But they were too late. The bear and the daughter were already married. The daughter walked out of the cave. The bear was right behind her. The people started shooting at the bear. But they could not kill him.

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PART

2

The father said, "O'kina, run to your sister. Ask her what the bear's weakness is."

O'kina told his father that the bear would die if he was shot in the foot. The people shot at the bear again and again. They hit his foot. Then the bear fell to the ground, dead.

In those times bears had powerful medicine. The people took the parts of the bear they wanted for medicine. The daughter said, "O'kina, cut a piece of hide from my dead bear husband."

So O'kina cut off a piece of hide for his sister. Then she asked, "O'kina, tap me on the back four times with this piece of bear hide."

After the fourth time, the daughter turned into a bear woman. Then all the people and the bear woman went back to the camp.

Later, O'kina went hunting. He saw his six brothers running across a stream. O'kina asked them, "Why are you running?"

"There is a bear in the camp. It has scared all the people away," they said.

O'kina told them that the bear was really their sister.

"What are we going to do?" they asked. "We have to kill her. The only way is to shoot an arrow into her foot."

The eldest brother said, "O'kina, you were the one who helped her change into a bear. You are going to have to trick her out here. Then we will shoot her in the foot."

"But none of us can shoot very well," O'kina replied.

So the brothers set a bundle of arrows into the ground. The points stuck up.

Sadly, O'kina went back to the tipi. His sister, the bear woman, was waiting for him. She asked, "O'kina, where is the meat you were to bring home?"

"I was hungry. I ate it on the way back," he replied.

The bear woman got very angry. She growled, "I am going to kill you for killing my bear husband!"

The bear woman chased O'kina outside the camp. O'kina led her to the arrows. The bear woman stepped on the points. She fell down and died. O'kina and his six brothers ran away. Finally, they stopped to rest.

PART

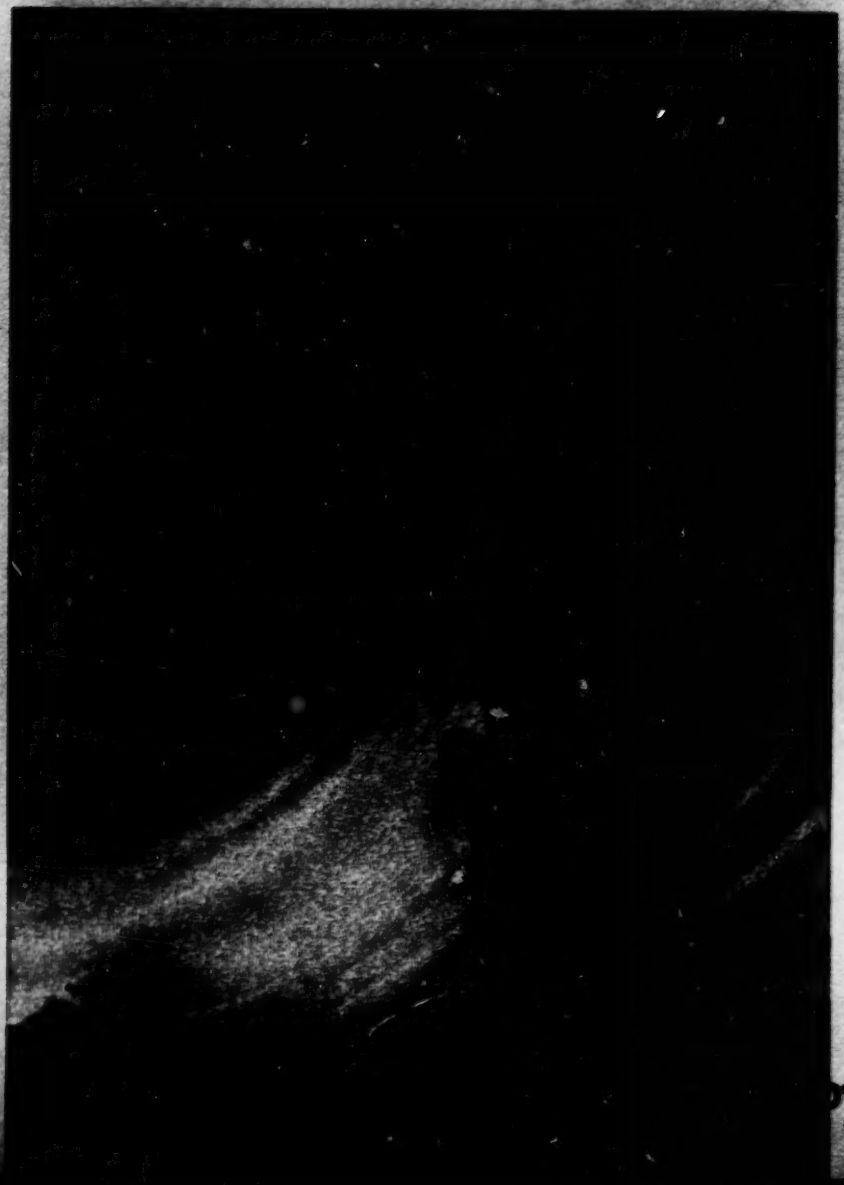
2

But the bear woman came back to life. She ran after her brothers. "We will never kill her. We can never stop running," O'kina cried.

So the seven brothers climbed a tree to escape. "I wish we had thought before doing something foolish like we did," the eldest brother said.

Just then a chick-a-dee flew by. "I can grant your wish if you close your eyes," it said.

The brothers closed their eyes. When they opened them, the seven brothers found that they were the Big Dipper. You can see it in the sky today. O'kina is the star at the end of the handle.



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PART

2

How did the Blood people communicate long ago?

The Blood people **communicated** by speaking the Blackfoot language. They also used **sign language** to say things with their hands.

"Me."

"Woman."

This woman is communicating in a special way. How is the woman in these drawings communicating?

Blood people also drew pictures to communicate. Later, the Blood people wrote their language down. Do you know any words in another language?

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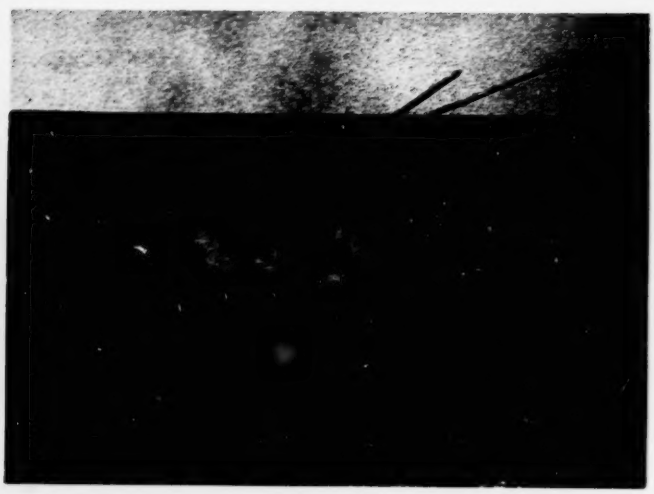
PART 2

What transportation did the Blood people use long ago?

The Bloods had a special way of carrying things. What kinds of animals were used to carry things for the Blood people?

The Blood people used dogs and horses to carry their things.

These pictures show a special way of carrying things. It was called a **travois**. A travois was made by tying two long poles together at one end. Strips of animal skin were used to tie the poles together. The tied end was placed on a dog's or horse's shoulders. The other end dragged on the ground. A basket was made of hide and wood. It was placed across the poles to carry the load.



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PART

2

What spiritual beliefs did the Blood people have long ago?

The Blood people had many **spiritual beliefs**. They had **respect** for people, animals, plants and all of nature.

The Blood people believed that every animal had a spirit inside. This spirit had **powers**. People wanted to have these powers too. The bear's spirit was brave and fearless. Young hunters wanted to be brave and fearless too. They would **seek** the powers of the bear's spirit.

The sun, the moon and the stars were respected, too. They all helped people. The sun kept everyone alive. The moon helped to tell the **seasons**. The stars helped people find directions.

The Blood people believed there was one powerful Being. This Being watched over all life on earth. The name for this Being is *Ihtsipaitapiiyo'pa*. This means "The One From Whom We Have Life" in Blackfoot. The Blood people did not have churches. They prayed wherever they went. They prayed every day.

The Blood people believed that animals had spirits. What kind of animal is shown in this picture?

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PART

2

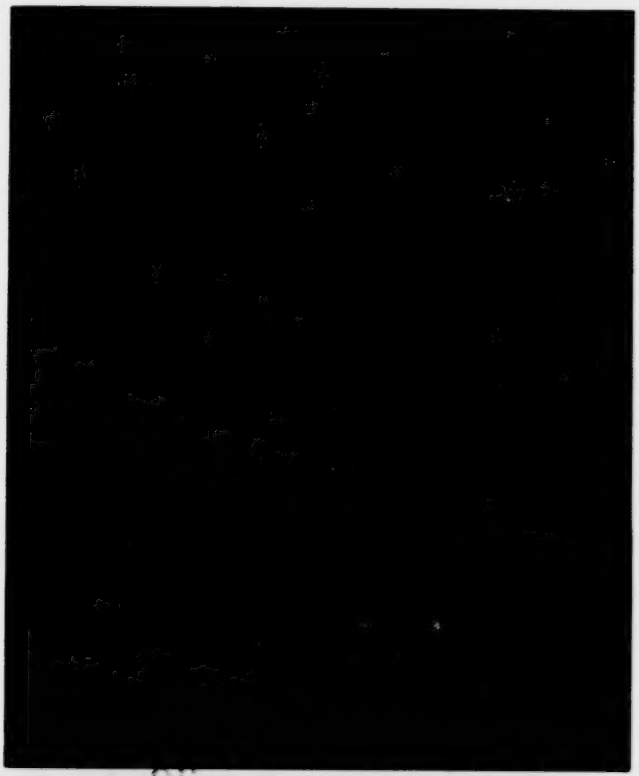
What kind of government did the Blood people have long ago?

Making and following rules is called government. All groups of people make up rules. These rules help people get along with each other.

Sometimes rules are made by the whole group. Sometimes one person from the group makes the rules. This person is called a **leader**. Leaders get help from other people to make rules.

An Indian leader was called a **Chief**. The Blood people had many Chiefs. This was because the whole Blood nation did not always live together. Blood people lived together in small groups called **clans**. Each clan had **several** leaders or Chiefs.

A man became a Chief because of what he did, not what he said. He had to be brave in battle. He had to be a good hunter. Most of all, he had to be **generous**. The Chief had to share his food with those who did not have enough.



This picture shows Bull Back Fat of the Buffalo Followers Clan. He was one Head Chief long ago. How did a man become a Chief?

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PART

2

The Blood people had a Head Chief only at special times. One special time might be a war. One clan leader would be chosen to be the Head Chief. People followed him and had great respect for him. Another special time was when they signed a treaty. After the Blood people signed the treaty, there was always one Head Chief.

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This is a picture of Chief Shot Both Sides. He was the Chief of the Blood people for many years. What is Chief Shot Both Sides wearing on his head?

PART 3

What does the Blood Reserve look like today?

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PART

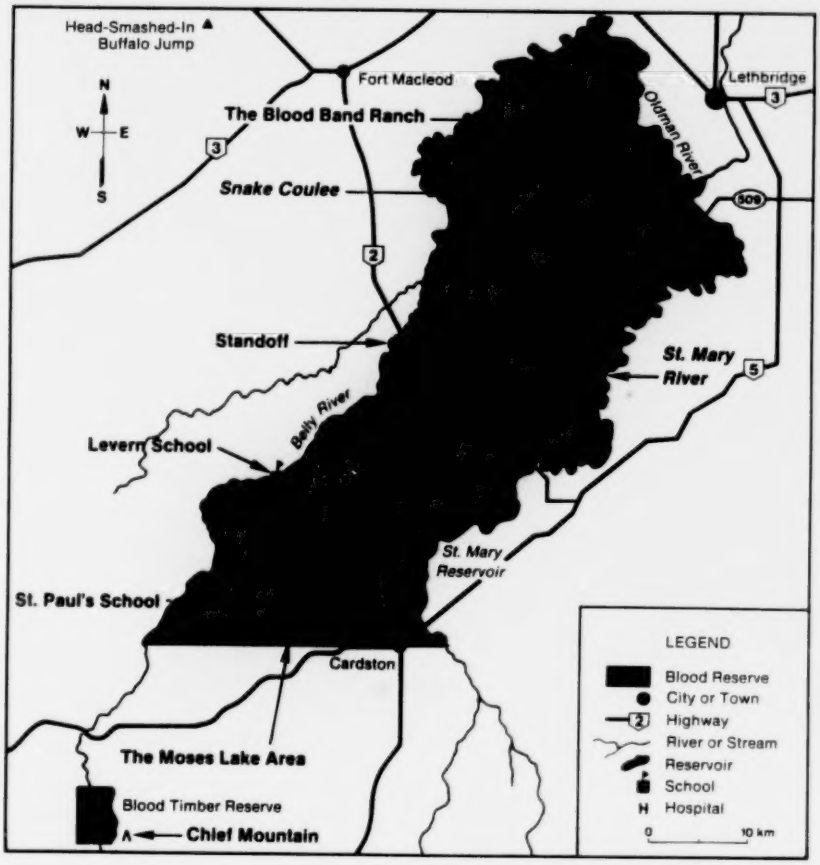
3

What does the Blood Reserve look like today?

Do you remember what a reserve is? A reserve is a piece of land set aside by the government just for Indian people. The Bloods call their land *Kainaissksahkoiyi*—"The land of the Bloods."

Here is a map of the Blood Reserve today. It shows the location of some of the pictures you will see on the next few pages.

The Blood Reserve Today



Read the map

Find the rivers on the map.
Find the two towns and the city near the Blood Reserve.

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PART

3

Chief Mountain

The biggest mountain the Blood people can see from the reserve is Chief Mountain. This mountain can be seen from miles around. People went there to seek special messages from spirits. This made Chief Mountain a **sacred** place.

This is a picture of Chief Mountain.
What is special about Chief Mountain?

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PART

3

The St. Mary River

Look at the map on page 31. Can you find the St. Mary River? A few years ago, a dam was built on the St. Mary River. The dam stores water for farming. It also helps to make electricity.

This picture shows the St. Mary River.
What do you think happened when the St. Mary River was dammed?

Snake Coulee

A **coulee** is a small valley with very steep sides. Snake Coulee is on the northern edge of the Blood Reserve. It is called Snake Coulee because rattlesnakes live there.

This is Snake Coulee. What is a small valley with steep sides?

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PART

3

You have now seen some of the land on the Blood Reserve. What have these pictures shown you about the land?

This is an early steam tractor used by Blood farmers many years ago. What did the Blood people do on the land after the buffalo were gone?

Much of the land is flat and has few trees. This makes it useful for farming and ranching.

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PART

3

Can you find the Moses Lake area on the map on page 31?

The government moved all of the Elders to the Moses Lake area. The Moses Lake area is close to the town of Cardston. Cardston has another hospital and stores for the old people to use.

The government did not think about the extended family. When the old people moved to the Moses Lake area, their children, grandchildren, nephews and nieces moved to the Moses Lake area too. The young people took care of their Elders. They did not want the old people to live alone.

This picture shows a grandmother carrying her grandchild. Why did the young people move to the Moses Lake area?

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PART

3

St. Paul's School

Many years ago, **missionaries** came to the Blood Reserve. They built two schools there. The Anglicans built St. Paul's School. The Catholics built St. Mary's School.

Both of these schools were **residential schools**. Blood children lived all year round at the residential schools. The only time the school children went home to visit their parents was at Christmas.

All subjects were taught in English at the residential schools. The children on the Blood Reserve spoke Blackfoot at home. They had to learn to speak English at school. The Blood children were taught the language, the ways and the religion of their teachers.

This is St. Paul's School today.
What is St. Paul's School used for now?

Today St. Paul's School is not used as a school. A newspaper, videos and radio shows are made at St. Paul's School.

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PART

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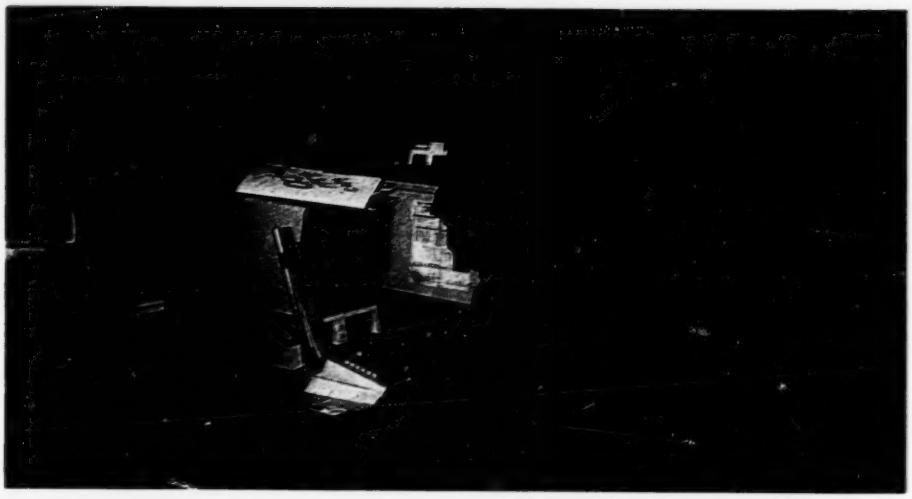

These people are making a newspaper in St. Paul's School. It is called the *Kainai News*. What kinds of things are in a newspaper?

The Ninastako Center is also located in St. Paul's School. The Blood people and the government of Canada started the Center. The Ninastako Center helps to keep Blackfoot ways and language alive. Magazines and books are made at the Ninastako Center. These books are about the Blood people and their language.

There is also a museum in the school. The museum keeps things from long ago. People can visit the museum and look at these things. This helps people learn how the Blood people lived long ago.

This picture shows part of the museum.
How could the museum help the Blood people?

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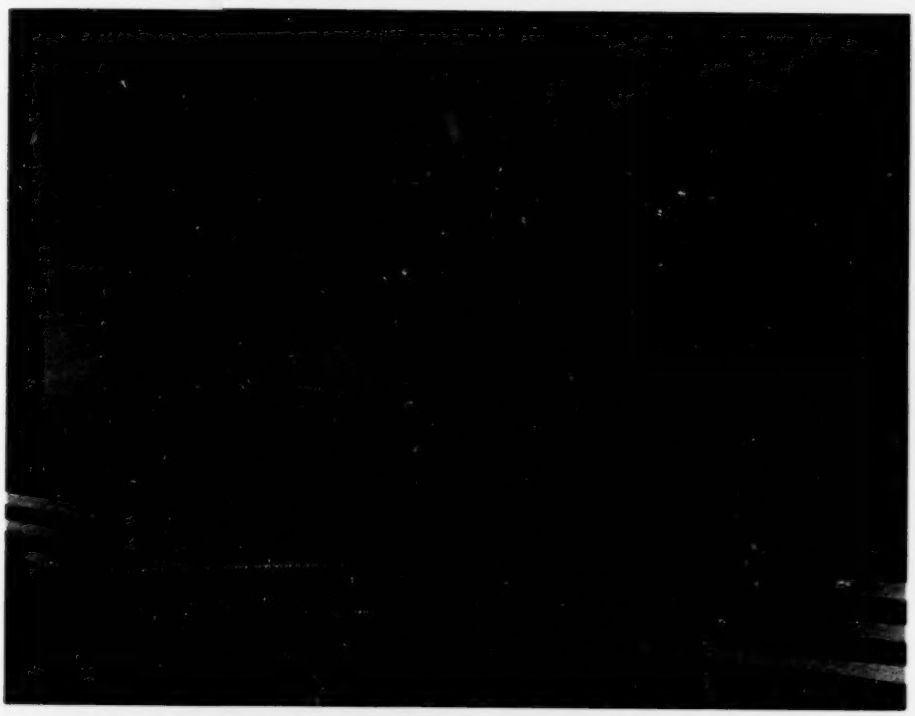
PART 3

Levern

There are other schools on the Blood Reserve. There is a small elementary school in Levern.

Levern is on the **northwest** side of the Reserve. Can you find Levern on the map on page 31?



This is Levern Elementary School. Does your elementary school look like this one? How is your school different?

Standoff

Standoff is the name of the main town on the Blood Reserve.

There are many stories about how Standoff got its name. One story is that the name came from a tree which stood off by itself. Another story is that a fight between the United States Army and settlers who sold whiskey took place there. Neither side won. This is called a **standoff.**

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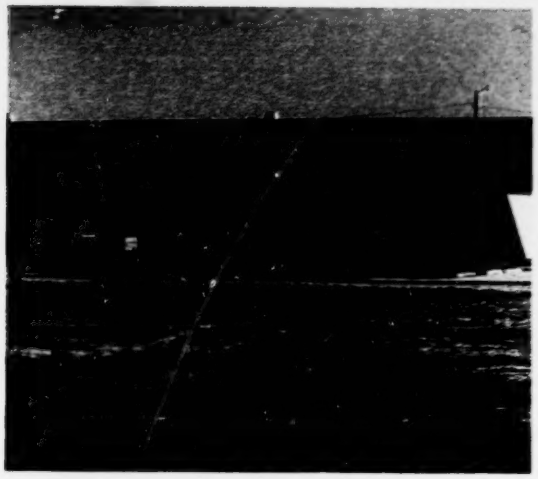
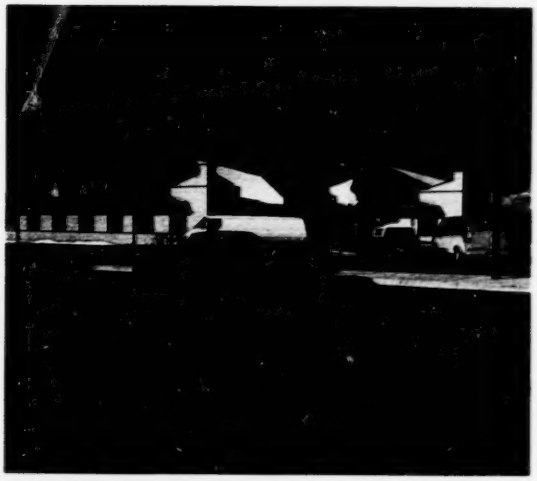
PART 3

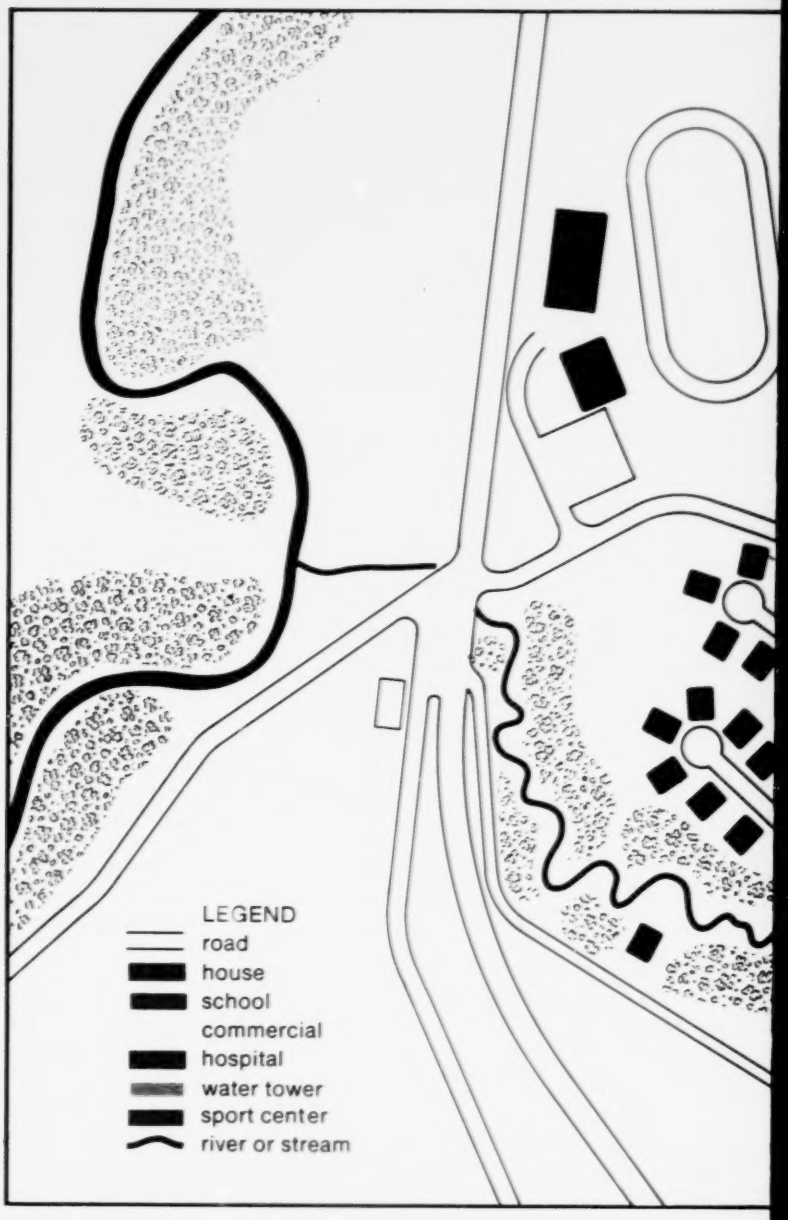
Here are pictures of some buildings in Standoff.



Kainai Sports Center A



Medical Center B



Read the map

Where is the highway?
Look at the legend. What color are the houses?
Can you find Standoff Elementary School on the map?

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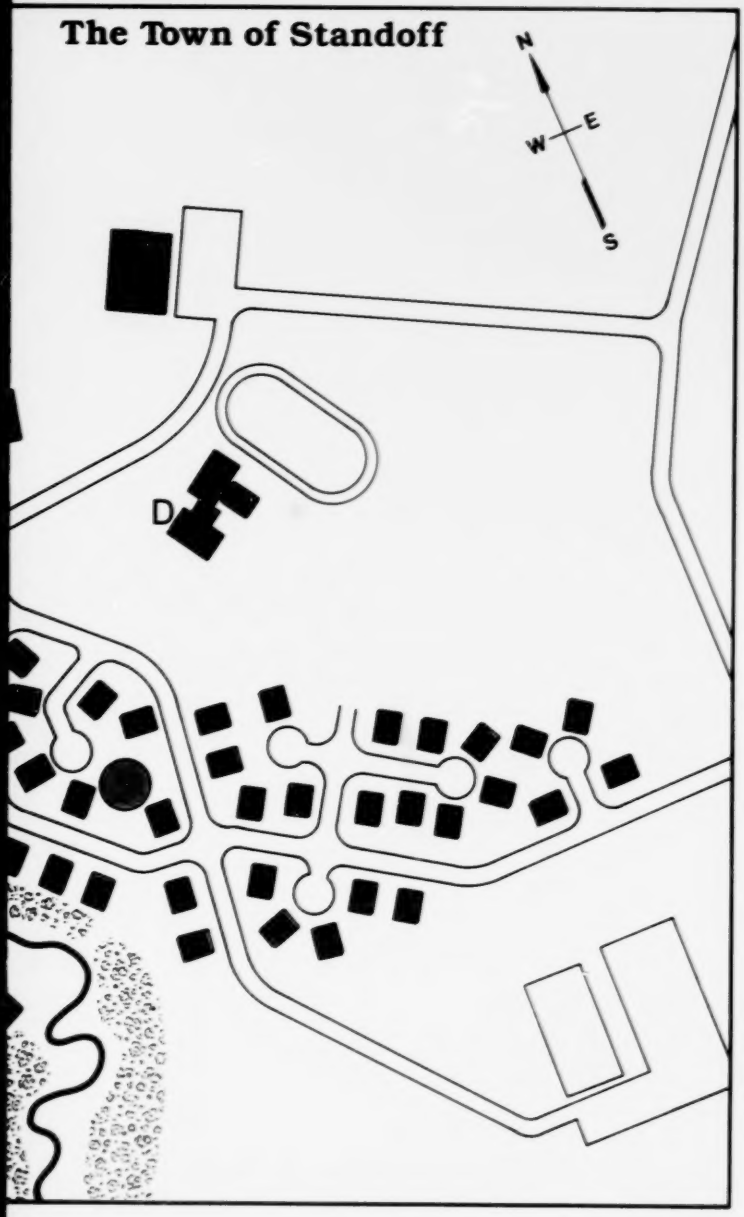
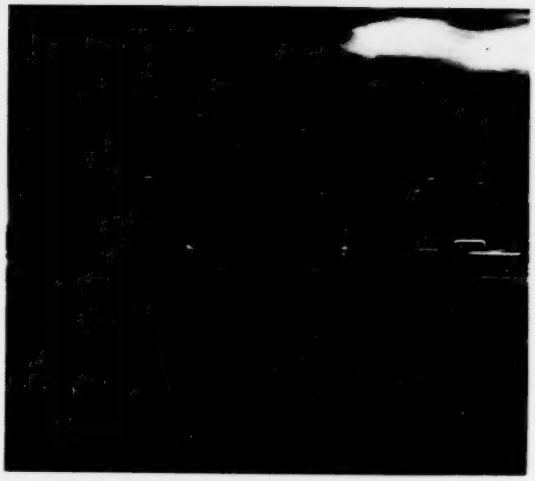
PART

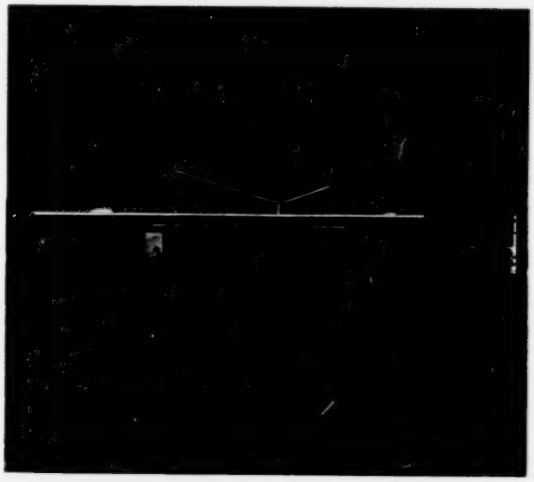
3

The Town of Standoff





Shot Both Sides Building C



Standoff Elementary School D

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PART

3

On the last two pages you looked at a map of Standoff. Let's learn some more about some places in Standoff.

The Medical Center

The Blood people go to the Medical Center in Standoff. The Medical Center has a dentist. There is a nurse there too.

The Shot Both Sides Building

The Shot Both Sides Building has a grocery store and a bank. It also has a restaurant. There are offices in the building too.

Kainai Industries

Many Blood people work at Kainai Industries. They build houses there.

Kainai Sports Center

Many sports are played at the Kainai Sports Center. Hockey and boxing are two favorite sports.

Standoff Elementary School

Standoff Elementary School is one of the schools on the Blood Reserve.

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PART 4

How do the Blood people live today?

PART

4

What food do the Blood people eat today?

The Blood people buy their food at the grocery store. Many Bloods also grow gardens. They grow turnips, potatoes and other vegetables. They also farm and raise cattle.

Blood children like to eat the same kinds of foods other Canadian children like. Some of their favorite foods are hamburgers, lasagna, pie, juice, milk, and chicken noodle soup.

Here are some Blood children eating their favorite foods. Can you find some of their favorite foods in the picture?

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PART

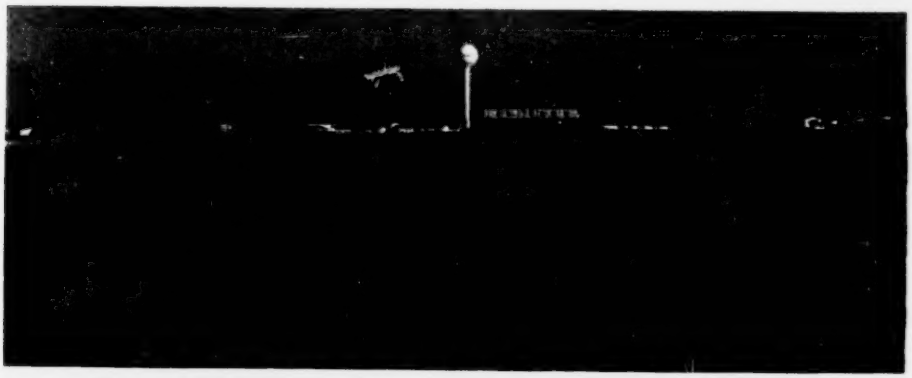
4

We learned about how the Bloods used the buffalo long ago. A few years after the Bloods signed the treaty, there was a big **prairie** fire. The fire drove the buffalo south to the United States. Most of the buffalo were shot by hunters. The buffalo never came back. Many of the Blood people were hungry long ago.

This picture shows cattle on the Blood Band Ranch. What do you think the Bloods use for food instead of the buffalo?

How do the Blood people get water today?

Most of the buildings and homes on the Blood Reserve have running water today. The town of Standoff also has a water tower. The tower stores water for homes and buildings.



This is a picture of Standoff.
Can you tell what the tall tower in the picture is?

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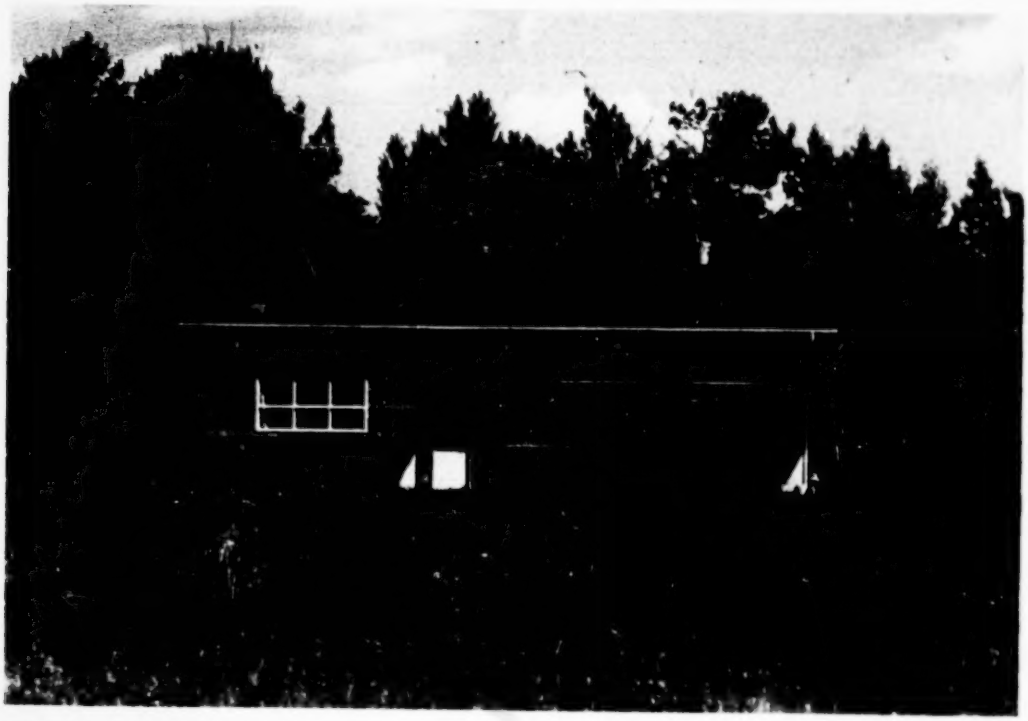
PART

4

How have Blood homes changed from long ago?

Long ago, the Blood people lived in tipis. Today the Blood people live in modern houses. Many of these houses are made by the Blood people. They make them in a factory on the reserve. This factory is called Kainai Industries.



This is a house on the Blood Reserve today. How is this house different from a tipi?

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PART

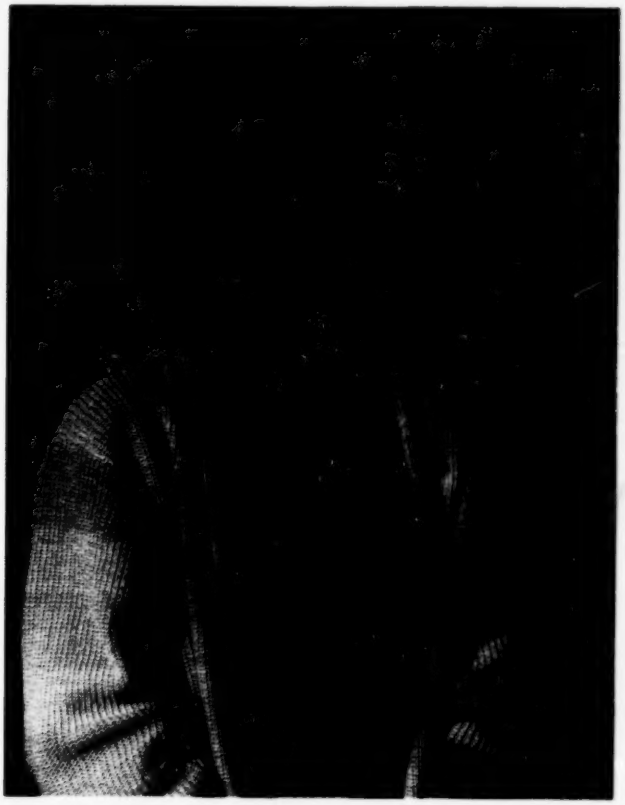
4

How do the Blood people dress today?

Most of the people on the Blood Reserve buy their clothes in stores. Sometimes they make them on a sewing machine.

On special days, the Blood people wear special clothes. These special clothes are just like the clothes their grandparents wore long ago. These special clothes are called traditional clothes.

On special days, Shirley Crop Eared Wolf wears traditional clothes. On other days, Shirley wears modern clothes.



When do you think Shirley would wear these clothes?

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PART

4

What are Blood families like today?

Today Blood families are like most other families in Canada. Blood children live with a parent or parents. Grandparents do not always live with their families. Still, most Bloods feel close to their relatives. Family ties are strong. The Blood people still have great respect for their Elders.

These Blood families are enjoying a special day together. What kind of family occasion do you think this is?

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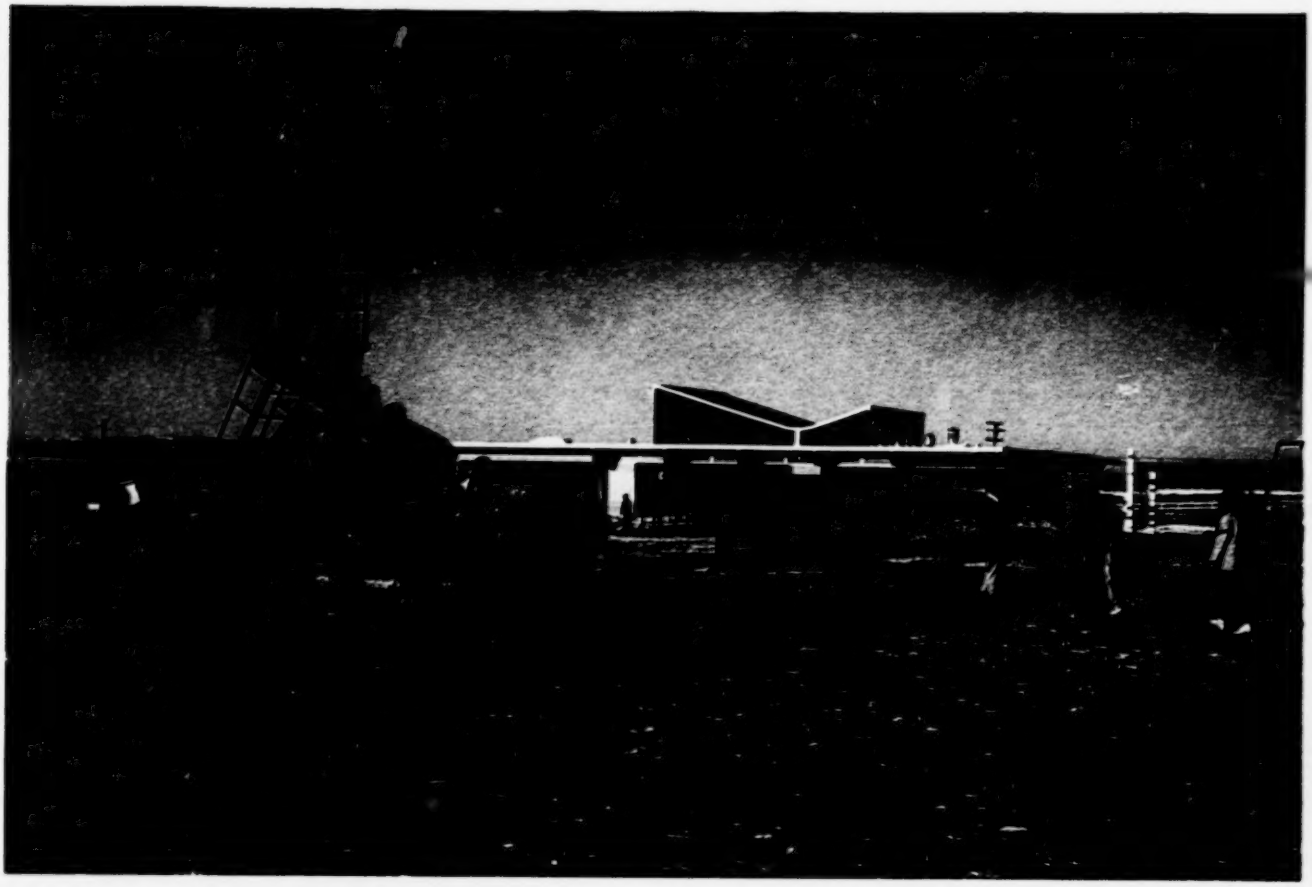
PART

4

How do Blood children learn today?

Today many Blood children go to schools in Standoff, Levern and at St. Mary's School. These schools are not run by churches. The government of Canada runs the schools. The Blood people would like to run their own schools.

Some Blood children go to school off the reserve. A school bus takes them to Cardston, Lethbridge or Fort Macleod.



This picture shows recess at Standoff Elementary School. Can you tell what these children are playing?

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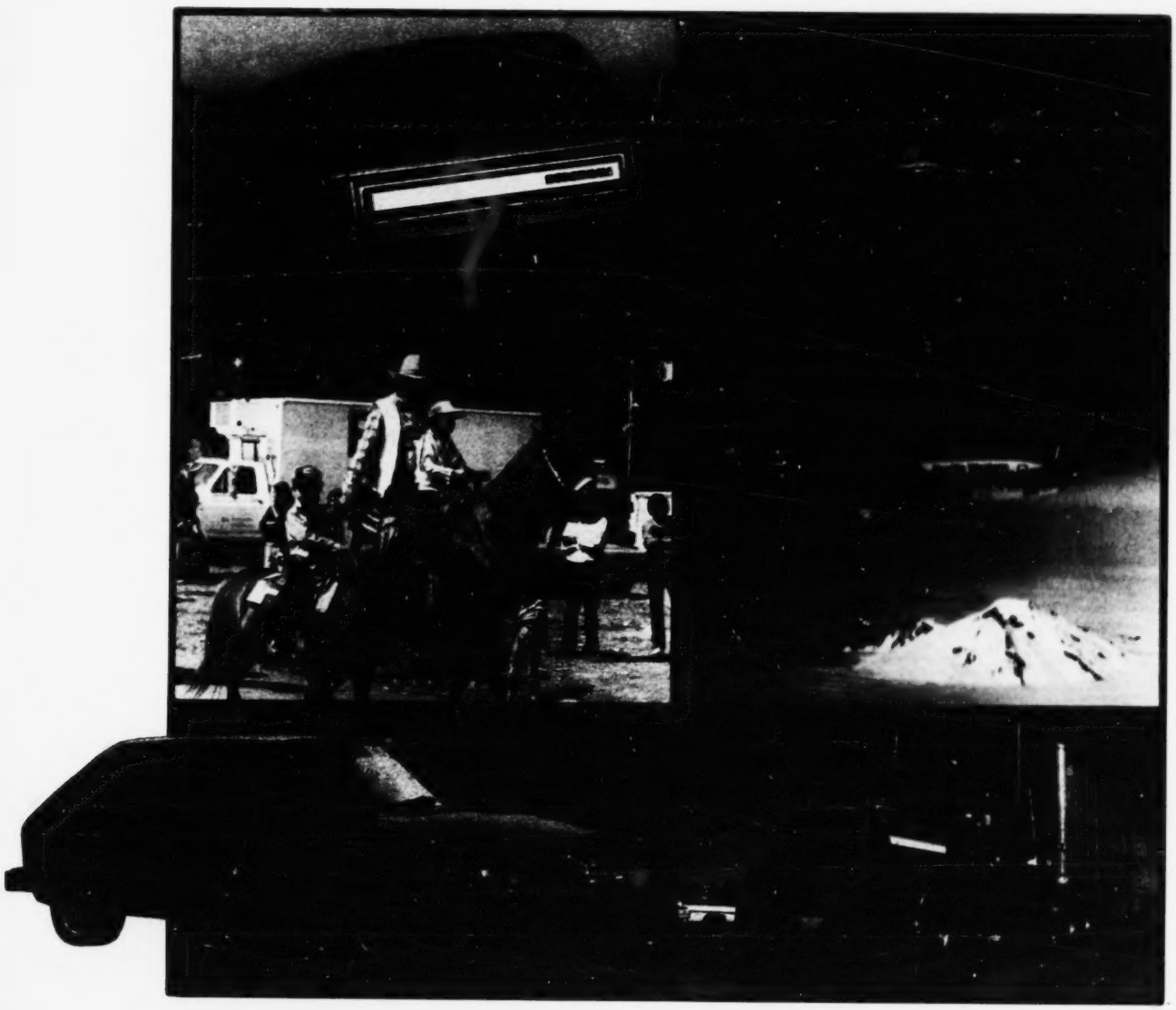
PART 4

What kinds of transportation do the Blood people have today?

Transportation on the Blood Reserve today is much faster than it was long ago. It is also more comfortable.

Most Blood people drive cars or trucks. People on the Blood Reserve still like to ride horses too.



Here are some kinds of transportation.
What kinds of transportation might the Blood people use today?

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PART

4

How do the Blood people communicate today?

For many years the Blood people told their history. They did not have a written alphabet.

Now, the Blackfoot language can be written too. Blood children learn English and Blackfoot in school. Older students can also learn Blackfoot at the university in Lethbridge.

Oki napi is how you write "hello friend" in Blackfoot.

Here are some Blackfoot words and what they mean in English.

oki—hi, hello
Tsa kitaanikko?—What is your name?
Nitaanikko—My name is _____.
niisto—I
anna—he or she
omiksi—those people
tsima?—where?
kana—give it to me
tahka?—who?
saaohts—outside
a—yes
sa—no

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PART

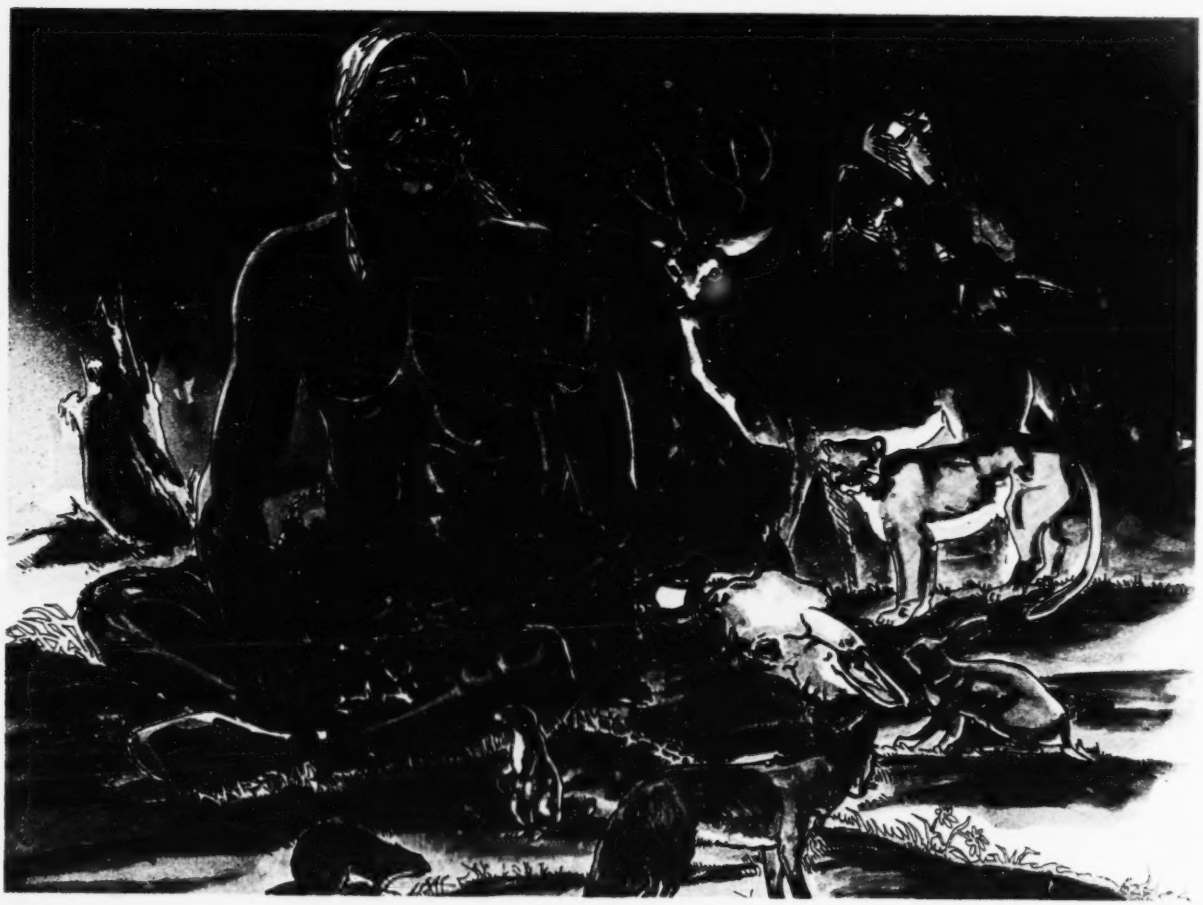
4

What spiritual beliefs do the Blood people have today?

We have learned that the Blood people think of Chief Mountain as a sacred place. This is one of their spiritual beliefs.

When the missionaries came, some of the Blood people saw that their own beliefs were similar to Christian beliefs. The Blood people believed there was one all-powerful God. This God watched over them.

The missionaries **introduced** a new name for God. They called him *A'pistotookiwa*. This means "The One Who Created Us."



The Blood people have many spiritual beliefs. Which spiritual belief do you think this painting is about?

57

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PART

4

What kind of government do the Blood people have today?

The Chief and council are the government on the Blood Reserve. The Blood people vote every two years. They elect the Chief and council.

In every community people have leaders. The leaders are people who plan and make the rules.

The Chief is the main leader on the Blood Reserve. The Chief gives things to do to six groups of people. One group is in charge of education. Another group is in charge of health. These groups are called **committees**.

This picture shows a man wearing a headdress. Do you think he is a Chief? Explain your answer.

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PART

4

Chief Red Crow was an important Chief. He lived long ago. He signed Treaty Number Seven for the Blood people. The Blood people made a statue to honor Chief Red Crow. The statue stands in front of the Shot Both Sides Building. This building is where the Blood government offices are. Prince Charles came to see the statue when it was first made.

This is the statue of Chief Red Crow.
Why do you think the Blood people made a statue of him?

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PART

4

Head Chiefs of the Bloods since 1900

Crop Eared Wolf (1900—1913)

Shot Both Sides (1913—1956)

Jim Shot Both Sides (1956—1964)

Rufus Goodstriker (1964—1966)

Jim Shot Both Sides (1966—1980)

Roy Fox (1980—)

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PART

4

What are some of the jobs on the Blood Reserve?

Farming and Ranching

Many Blood people have jobs farming and ranching. Farming is done in two ways. The Blood people do their own farming. They can also **lease** land. Leasing happens when other farmers rent reserve land from the Bloods. In return, the Bloods receive a share of what is grown.

Blood farmers grow grains and hay. Many Blood people raise cattle for beef.

This is a combine on the Blood Reserve. What is the combine doing?

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PART

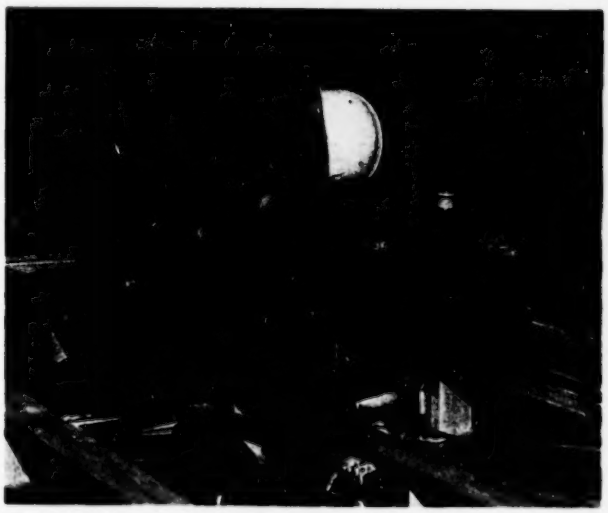
4

House Building (Kainai Industries)

The Blood people make houses at Kainai Industries. They can make two houses in a day. Most of the houses on the reserve are made at Kainai Industries. Many Blood men and women have jobs there.

Each of these people is helping to build a house.

How is this house held together?



Why is it important for the pieces to fit together?

What are these men putting up?

Why is this man wearing a mask?

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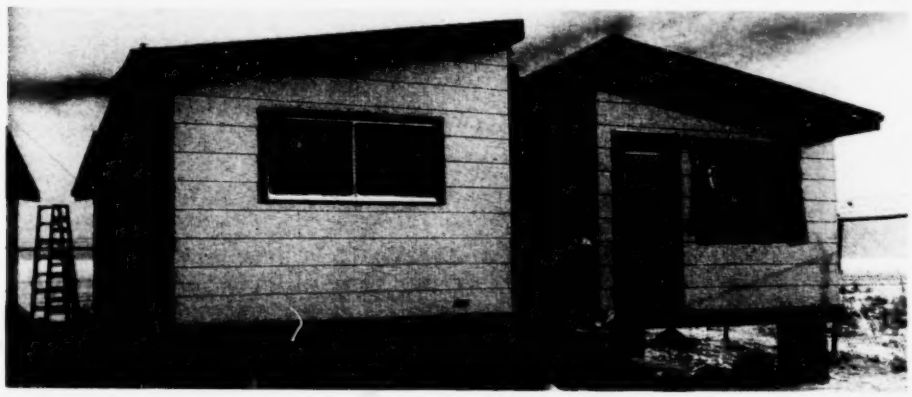
The houses are built in two halves. This is so they can fit on a truck to be moved. The halves are put together later. They are put together where the house will stay.



This picture shows a house built at Kainai Industries. Why are the houses built in two halves?

Television and Radio and the Newspaper

Some Blood people work at the Bull Horn studio. The Bull Horn studio is at St. Paul's School. They make **videos** of things that happen on the reserve. Videos are movies that may be shown on television. Other people work as radio announcers for the Blackfoot Radio Program. This radio program may be heard all around the reserve on Sundays.

Some people work at the Indian News Media. They work on a newspaper called the *Kainai News*. All of these jobs help the Blood people to keep their special ways.

This radio announcer works at Blackfoot Radio. Can you tell what he is doing?

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PART

4

What do the people on the Blood Reserve do in their spare time?

Spare time is the time when you are not working or going to school.

Blood people enjoy sports, movies, television and many other things in their spare time. Let's look at things people do in their spare time on the Blood Reserve.

Rodeos

Many Blood children like to be in rodeos. They also like to watch them. Rodeos are very popular. They are held indoors during the winter. Some children begin rodeo events when they are three years old! They start with sheep riding.

How long do you think this boy can hold on?

By the time they are eight, many children learn steer riding and barrel racing. When children are about twelve, they enter big rodeo events. These events are bare-back riding, saddle-bronc riding and calf roping. Steer wrestling and barrel racing are other events.

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PART

4

Can you tell what this girl is doing?

Which rodeo event do you think this is?

Games and Sports

Blood children play games in their spare time. Many years ago, Blood children played war games. These games taught them to be warriors. Today Blood children play the same kinds of games many Canadian children play.

What game are these children playing?

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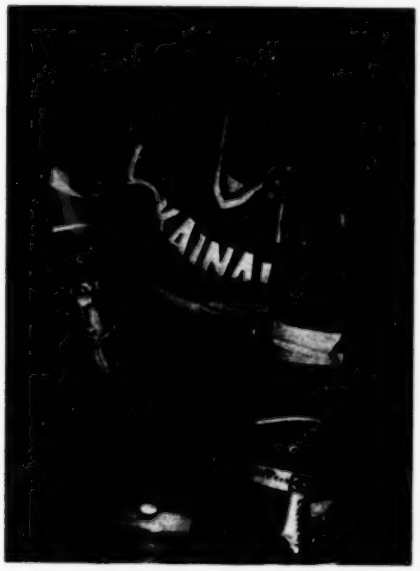
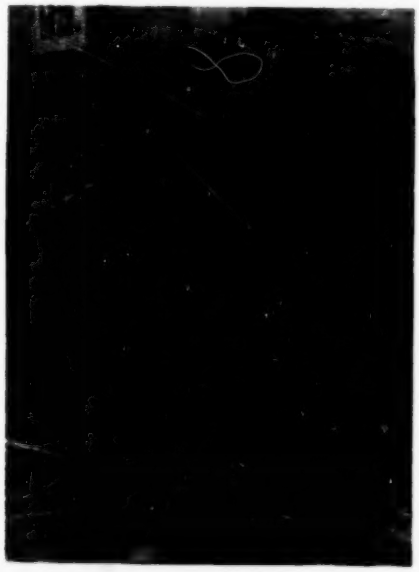
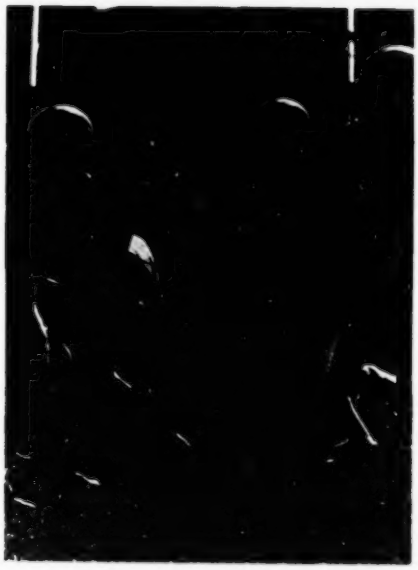
PART

4

Children on the Blood Reserve play hockey, football, soccer and basketball. Other sports are boxing, karate, track and field and horseshoes.







Look at these pictures.
Can you name the sports these Blood people are playing?

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PART 5

What special ways are the Blood people trying to keep?

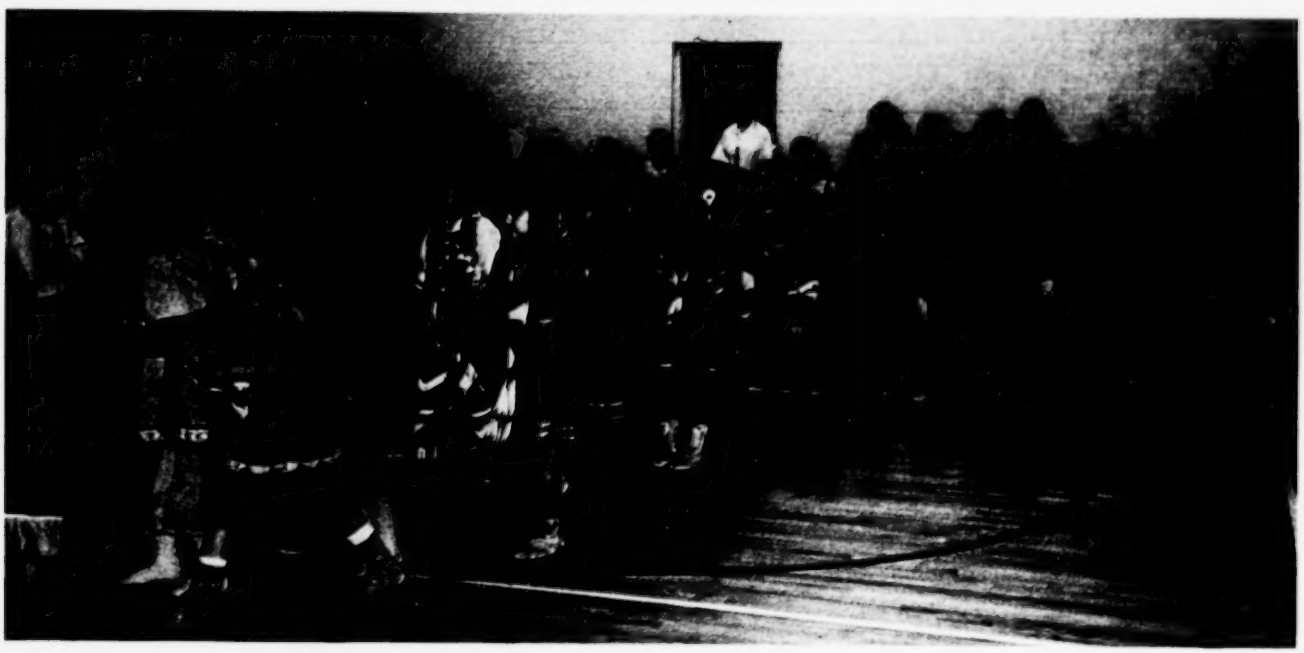
PART

5

Sometimes things happen that bring changes in people's lives. When the Blood people first moved to their reserve, other people forced them to make a lot of changes. Today the Blood people are trying to keep many of their special ways.

How do communities change?

Communities can learn things from other communities. This brings changes. The people on the Blood Reserve visit with other communities. Visitors also come to the Blood Reserve. They both learn from each other.



Standoff students hold a small pow-wow for visitors from a nearby community.
What do you think the visitors will learn from the Blood children at the pow-wow?

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PART 5

What are some things that bring changes to communities?

Education helps to bring changes. Today, more and more people go to school. People learn to read and write in school. They learn to solve problems. They also learn more about our world.

People can get an education in other ways and places too. They can work with a person who fixes cars. This person could teach them how to fix cars. People can also learn by watching television. Many people learn from their friends and relatives.

Here is an example of how people can learn from each other.

Dora lives in a city. Dora visited her friend Shirley on the Blood Reserve. She liked Shirley's braids. Shirley taught Dora to ride a horse. Dora also learned to play the Blood hand game. When she got home to the city, Dora made some changes. She braided her hair. She also taught her friends to play the Blood hand game.

What did Dora learn from her friend? What do you think Shirley may have learned from Dora?

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PART

5

This picture shows students at Standoff Elementary School. How can education bring changes?

Different kinds of **transportation** can bring changes. Long ago, people walked. Some people had horses or wagons to ride in. It took a long time to go places, so most people stayed close to home. Today, we have faster transportation.

Here are two new kinds of transportation used on the Blood Reserve. How do you think they have changed the way the Blood people live?

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PART

5

Better **communication** brings changes. Long ago, people communicated by talking, using sign language, or by drawing pictures. Later, people learned to write. Then they could communicate with people far away. They could send them letters.

Today we can communicate with people very far away. We can talk to friends many miles away by telephone.

This boy is talking to a friend on the telephone. Can you think of other ways to communicate today?

Science brings many changes to communities. **Scientists** make new machines and tools. These things help make our jobs easier.

This girl lives on the Blood Reserve. She is using a computer. How do you think a computer brings changes to a community?

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PART

5

Blood farmers and ranchers use new machines and tools today. This makes their jobs easier. Here are some new machines used on the Blood Reserve.

How does this combine make a farmer's job easier?

There are oil wells and gas wells on the Blood Reserve. Long ago, the Blood people did not use oil and gas. Today, the Blood people get oil and gas from their land. They sell it to other communities.

This picture shows an oil well on the Blood Reserve. How have oil wells changed the Blood community?

There have been many changes on the Blood Reserve. The Blood people have kept many of their special ways. They also enjoy many of the changes on the reserve. People on the Blood Reserve have special ways and modern ways.

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PART

5

What special ways have the Blood people kept from long ago?

Special ways that people keep from long ago are called **traditions**. Having a birthday cake is a tradition many people have.

Your parents learned many things from their parents. Many things your parents learned have probably been taught to you. Your parents will want you to keep the things they taught you. These things are your traditions. Someday, you will teach them to your children too.

Traditions are passed on to children by their parents and grandparents. Traditions make communities different in a special way.

The Blood Reserve is a special community.

This is Prince Charles with Rosaline and Chief Jim Shot Both Sides. Prince Charles was made an honorary Kainai Chief. How can you tell that Prince Charles is a Chief?

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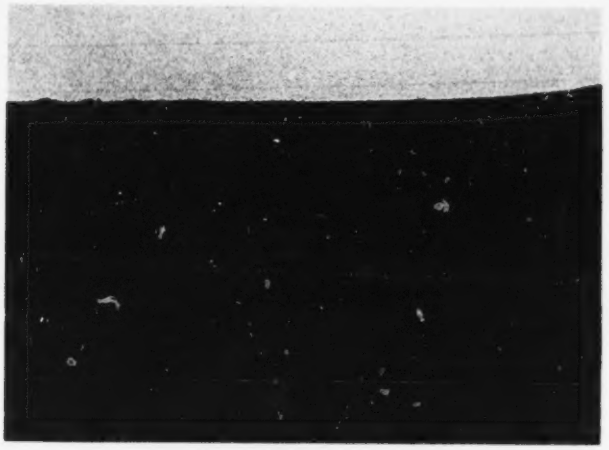
PART 5

The Blood people have kept many of their special ways.

The Bloods have also made many changes in their community. They mix traditional ways with new ways. This makes the Blood Reserve a special community. Look at the pictures below. They show some traditional ways and some modern ways. Can you tell how the Blood Reserve is a special community?

These are tipis at a Sundance on the Blood Reserve.



This is a modern house on the Blood Reserve.

These Blood people are doing a traditional dance.

These Blood children are learning a modern dance.

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PART

5

Here are some traditions the Blood people have kept from long ago.

Language—Blood children learn the Blackfoot language in reserve schools. Many children speak Blackfoot at home too.

Traditional Clothes—Traditional clothes are worn on special days.

Spiritual Beliefs—The Blood people have kept many spiritual beliefs. They still respect nature very much.

Tipis—Tipis are still used on special days.

Crafts—The Blood people still make things as they did long ago. These are called crafts. One craft is called beadwork. It is even taught in schools.

Some things are very important to people. They do not wish to change these things. Many people want to keep their traditions.

Here are some examples. Read the stories. Then answer the questions under the pictures.

Mary's grandmother always makes her mitts. Mary's two friends buy their mitts in a store.

Should Mary change to mitts from the store?
Give a reason for your answer.

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PART 5

Rita's grandfather speaks only Blackfoot. Rita can speak Blackfoot and English.

Should Rita change to speaking only English?
Give a reason for your answer.

Roy's family has a special tradition. They always visit his uncle on his birthday. Roy's friend tells him this is silly. He wants Roy to go to a hockey game.

Should Roy change his plans and play hockey?
Give a reason for your answer.

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PART 5

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What have we learned about the Blood people?

This book has helped us to understand the Blood people better. We have learned a lot about the Blood people. We have also learned about the land where the Blood people live.

The story of the Blood people is very interesting. They have two languages. The Blood people speak English and Blackfoot. They have their own legends too. Can you remember a Blood legend?

The Blood people live in houses today. For special days they live in tipis. Can you think of other things from long ago the Blood people still do?

We have also learned how the Blood people live today. We have learned about their traditions. These special ways make the Blood Reserve an exciting community to live in.

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64
STANDING ELAND

New words to learn

buffalo jump—a cliff which the buffalo would run over and be killed
cairns—piles of rocks
ceremonies—special religious events
Chief—an Indian leader
clans—family groups, including friends and relatives
cliff—the steep side of a hill
committees—groups of people responsible for doing certain things
communicated—the way people told things to each other
communication—ways of being in touch with others
community—all the people who live in one place
Confederacy—a large group made up of smaller groups
coulee—a small prairie valley with steep sides
council—a group of leaders who are elected
Crafts—things that people make with their hands, like beaded necklaces
Cree—another group of Indians who lived near the Blood people
decide—to make up your mind
decorated—made to look more interesting or pretty
disappear—to go away and never come back
E—east
Education—how people learn about things
Elders—older people who have knowledge about life
extended family—a family group made up of mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins
footwear—what you wear on your feet, like shoes
generous—when you share what you have with other people
goods—personal belongings
government—a way of making and following rules
hand game—a traditional guessing game
herds—groups of animals, like buffalo
hides—animal skins with the hair taken off
history—the story of how things were long ago

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81

introduced—showed a new way or thing
Kainai—the name the Blood people call themselves Kainai means "Many Chiefs"
language—human speech
leader—a person who shows the way
lease—an agreement which lets people use some land and in return, the people pay rent for the land
legends—stories that help explain why things are the way they are
missionaries—people who want others to believe in their religion
moccasins—soft leather shoes without a heel
museum—a building where pictures and objects from the past are kept
N—north
nations—large groups of people who have their own country
nomads—people who move often
northwest—halfway between north and west
original—someone who was there first
pemmican —a food made from dried buffalo meat, berries, and fat
pow-wow—when Indian people get together to celebrate
powers—strengths
prairie—flat or rolling land with grass, but few trees
protection—a way of being safe from getting hurt
quills—long needles that grow on the backs of porcupines
ranch—a farm where cows are raised
reserve—a special piece of land set aside just for Indian people
residential schools—schools where children live and study
respect—to care for
S—south
sacred—something that is special and religious
Science—knowledge about the world
Scientists—people who practice science or invent things

82

seasons—fall, winter, spring, summer
security—being safe from danger
seek—to try to find and get
settlers—people who come to a new country to live
several—more than one
sign language—motions you make with your hands to let others know what you mean
spiritual beliefs—special things people believe in about life, especially religious things
stakes—short pieces of wood sharpened on one end
stampede—to run out of control, usually following a leader in one direction
standoff—when neither side can end a fight by winning
tipis—the homes the Blood people lived in long ago
traditions—special ways of doing things that people keep from long ago
traditional clothes—special clothes that are always worn on special days
transportation—ways of moving people and goods from place to place
travois—a frame made from poles and leather to carry heavy loads
Treaty—an agreement made between two or more groups of people
videos—films that may be shown on television
W—west
warrior's—something that belongs to a fighter or soldier
winter camp—a place where the Blood people lived during the winter
Winter Count—a special picture the Blood people drew each year to tell what had happened

83

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